

QUERIES & ANSWERS.

THE MAIDEN NAME OF MRS. FITZ- HUGH LEE.

WHY SCOTT WAS DEFEATED.

The Expression "Hasty Plate of Soup"—Balloons for the Navy—Law as to Oyster Planting—Etc.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Please explain in your next paper what is meant by the starboard side of a war-vessel.
S. C. A.
Villa, Va.
The right side of a vessel, when one stands facing the bow.

Roots for Tobacco Houses.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Ought houses for curing tobacco be covered with metal roofing? Are shingles better?
G. L. H.
Mansfield, Va.
It would be decidedly better to cover the house with shingles. A tin or metal roof would be too close, and would cause the tobacco to sweat.

General Lee's Wife.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Who was General Fitzhugh Lee's wife, and how many children comprise the family, and what are their names? I mean the family of Fitzhugh Lee.
"WAY-BACK."

General Fitzhugh Lee's wife was Miss Ellen Bernard Fowle, daughter of George Dashiell Fowle, Esq., of Alexandria, Va. They have five children—Ellen, Fitzhugh, George Mason, Anne Fitzhugh, and Virginia.

Limitation of Action.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
What is the limitation of action on bonds, due-bills, and store accounts?
A SUBSCRIBER.
Richmond, Va.
Limitation of action upon a bond is ten years; on due-bills or contracts in writing not under seal, five years; on store accounts, two years. See Section 2620, Code of Virginia.

The period of one year from the qualification of a personal representative is excluded from the above time. See Acts 1887-88, page 34.

The River.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
1. Does the water in James river ever stand still?
2. If there were a rock in the bed of a river hollowed out to contain enough water in which to drown a person, and a person were drowned in the water in said rock, would it be correct to say that person was drowned in the river?
Richmond, Va.
1. Seldom, or never at Richmond.
2. Yes, it would be technically correct, but the writer or speaker, if he wishes himself understood, would better be more explicit.

Three Questions.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
1. What is the correct form in addressing letters to the wife of a physician? Is her husband's title used?
2. How should female physicians be addressed?
3. In addressing a business letter to a single woman, should "Dear Miss" be employed?
1. No. It is not.
2. Just as men are—as Dr. Susan B. Anthony.
3. Certainly not. It should be "Dear Miss Smith."

Oyster Planting.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Please answer through your weekly paper the following question, to settle a dispute between A and B:
A says that a man interested in oyster plantings can't lawfully hold an inspector's place under the new law. B says it does not debar him from being an inspector. Please give the new law.
A CONSTANT READER OF THE DISPATCH.
Hudgins, Va.
The law says that no member of the Board of Fisheries nor any of the sub-inspectors, nor the captains of the oyster plant, shall be engaged (for marketing or profit) in the oyster industry, either directly or indirectly. See Acts 1897-98, page 22, section 29 of the act creating the Board of Fisheries.

Balloons for the Navy.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
If our navy had in its signal-service balloons, could it not see into the harbor of Santiago, the first fair day, and know whether the Spanish fleet is there? From 1851 to 1883 considerable use was made of balloons in the army, and it seems that warships possess facilities for carrying, tethering, and using them in any outdoor. As it is, I let it go for what it is worth.
C. C. P.
Our government has not been unimpaired of the possible value of balloons. It has had several balloons made in Paris, and has also brought over for service in our army or navy two famous French aerostats.

Why Scott Was Defeated.

Editor Atlantic Constitution: In your issue of Sunday last Bill Arp tells us that it was General Zachary Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready," who made use of the expression, "A hasty plate of soup," in connection with some report of his announcing military success.
This is all a mistake. It was not General Taylor who used these words; neither can they be found in any dispatch reporting any achievement whatever.
The expression was first made use of by Major-General Winfield Scott, in a note addressed by him to the then Secretary of War to explain and to excuse his absence from his office at a time when that functionary had called to see him. In this hurriedly written note he said, "I am back in my office, having only stepped out to take a hasty plate of soup."
This is the origin of a phrase that had much to do with the defeat of General Scott for the presidency. Whilst General William H. Harrison was sung into office, General Scott was defeated by ridicule, and a want of votes. A. C. CONN.
Decatur, Ga.

Fees of Witnesses in Civil Cases.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Will you kindly answer the following questions? A few weeks ago I was summoned by the Sheriff of the city to appear as a witness in a contested will case in the Chancery Court of this city. The officer informed me that unless I appeared the summons I would have to pay a fine of \$5; so, with considerable reluctance to myself, and the expense of the bed of a sick relative, I attended the court for three successive days, and when I required of the Clerk of the court for my witness fees he informed me that

I would have to make the collection from the lawyers on the side of the case who summoned me. I interviewed the lawyer, and he told me that he applied to the Clerk of the court. When I told him the Clerk had sent me to him, saying "it was the lawyer's business to make the collection," and pay the fees, he seemed much surprised, and said he did not know who paid the witness fees in the Chancery Court, but would look into the matter for me.

I would like to know to whom to apply for the fees under such circumstances. It seems to me that there should be some simple, straightforward means by which a witness may be paid for his attendance at court, when summoned by the city officer. Does the State pay the witnesses, or the party who pays the costs?
I am very faithfully yours,
"NOVICE."

Bugs on Irish Potato Vines.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Is there any way to kill out and destroy the bugs on Irish potato vines?
Stanley, Va. THOMAS F. TRENT.
Write to the United States Department of Agriculture and conform to the following circular:
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE,
Division of Entomology,
Washington, D. C.

INQUIRIES CONCERNING INSECT INJURY.

Correspondents of this department who suffer from the ravages of injurious insects, and who desire such much time, and, possibly, avoid considerable pecuniary loss by accompanying all communications in regard to insect injury by specimens, both of the insect, in its different stages and its work.
Caterpillars, gnats, maggots, or other larvae should be sent alive, where possible, and are best packed in a tight tin box (the tighter the better, as air-holes are not needed), together with a supply of the food material on which they have been found.

As complete an account as possible of the observed habits and injuries of the insect should accompany the specimens, as such particulars are apt to be of considerable service in the study of not always of great practical importance.
All packages should be marked with the name of the sender. Address:
L. O. HOWARD, Entomologist.

Somebody's Darling.

BY MARIE R. LACOSTE.
(Published by Request.)
Into a ward of the whitewashed walls,
Where the dead and dying lay,
Wounded by bayonets, shells, and balls,
Somebody's darling lay.

Somebody's darling, so young and so brave,
Somebody's darling, so young and so brave,
Somebody's darling, so young and so brave,
Somebody's darling, so young and so brave.

Wearing yet on his pale, sweet face,
Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave,
The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold,
Kissing the snow of that fair, young brow;
Pale are the lips of delicate mould—
Somebody's darling is dying now.

Back from his beautiful blue-veined brow,
Brush all the wandering waves of gold,
Cross his hands on his forehead now;
Somebody's darling is still and cold.

Kiss his once for somebody's sake,
Hush now a word of love and low;
One bright curl from its fair mates take;
They were somebody's pride, you know;

Somebody's hand had rested there;
Was it a mother's, and white?
And have the lips of a sister fair
Been kissed in those waves of light?

God knows best; he has somebody's love;
Somebody's heart enshrined him there;
Somebody's waited his name above;
Somebody's clung to his parting hair.

Somebody's waiting and watching for
Yearning to hold him again to the heart;
And there he lies, with his blue eyes dim.

And the smiling, childlike lips apart;
Tenderly bury the fair, young dead;
Pausing to drop on his grave a tear;
Carve on the wooden slab at his head:
Somebody's darling slumber here.

Notions of New Books.

A SOLUTION OF THE RACE PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH. By Enoch Spencer Simmons, of the North Carolina Bar. Raleigh, N. C.: Edwards and Broughton. 198. Cloth, 35c.

We are informed that the author of this work, which is dedicated to the memory of his mother, and is ornamented with her portrait, has been totally blind for several years. We sympathize with him deeply in his affliction.

His solution of the race problem is that the blacks at its expense in the three States—Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—and that the whites give place to them by seeking new homes elsewhere. Then these three States would still be full members of the Union.

Somewhat appreciating the difficulty of getting the whites to consent to such a patriotic arrangement, he boldly proposes that the blacks be colonized together in parts of those States, that the whites may still be here, if not in their old habitations; and if those three States cannot furnish enough land to accommodate all the blacks, the deficiency be filled off from Arkansas, which would have to be treated in like manner as the other three. Then he proposes that there shall be six States, instead of three, "with the right of representation in Congress given to other members of the sisterhood of States."

In this, he declares, to be an "easy and amiable way" of solving the problem, instead of "leaving, like cravens, the task to our posterity."

He differs with the leading Egyptologists in their theory of the negro race, civilization which some portions of Africa once enjoyed.

THE VIRGINIA LAW REGISTER, Volume IV., No. 2, June, 1898. Edited by W. M. Lile. Published by the J. P. Bell Company, Lynchburg and Richmond.

The subject matter of this number of the Law Register is interesting as well as useful, and will furnish several hours' entertainment to legal readers. The article entitled, "Dangers of Second Marriages," by Professor R. C. Minor, sounds a warning to widows and widowers who are in too great a hurry to make new matrimonial ventures when their former consorts have disappeared, or are supposed to be dead.

It takes a born humorist, indeed, to throw fun or anything frivolous into a choral proceeding, but this difficult feat has been accomplished by Judge D. W. Bolen, of Hillsville, Va., who contributes a fictitious bill and decree, which tell in verse, the story of a divorce proceeding and the misdeeds of an erring daughter and Eve.

The contents of the June Register are as follows: 1. Dangers of Second Marriages; 2. Uniformity of Laws; 3. A Widowed Mother Entitled to the Earnings of Her Unemancipated Minor Child; 4. Virginia Decisions Reported in Full; 5. News; 6. Hires vs. Turner; 7. Stringfellow vs. Somerville; 8. Georgia Home Insurance Company vs. Goode; 9. Burrows vs. Smith; 10. Editorial; 6. Notes of Cases; 7. Among Our Exchanges; 8. Miscellany; 9. Correspondence; 10. Book Reviews.

HISTORY OF THE JEWS. By Professor S. Graetz. Index. 2 vols. With a memoir of the author by Dr. Philipp Black; a chronological table of Jewish history, and four maps. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America.

The society's edition of Graetz's history proper is completed in five volumes, as each volume appears, we had occasion to speak in terms of warmest praise of the splendid work. Whomsoever possesses a set is fortunate, but the value of the possession will be greatly enhanced by adding to it the index and the representations most intelligent and exhaustive labor in the way

of indexing and chronological compilation, and in the memoir of Graetz gives what every student of the history naturally wants to know, a full and complete man of the historian was, and what was the inspiration of his undertaking. The memoir occupies some eighty-five pages, and is intensely interesting. The index volume, taken in its entirety, the capstone of a noble historical structure.

For sale by the publishers.

BALLADS OF THE OCCIDENT. By George M. Vickers. Philadelphia: The Parkview Publishing Company. 1898. Cloth, with Gold Stamp. Pages, 256. 16mo. Price, \$1.25.

The author claims that this is a book for Americans, though he has dedicated it to the Duchess of Marlborough (an American), "in testimony of the friendship entertained for England by America, which, although not generally appreciated, lives ready to assert itself in time of need." We suppose it is appropriate that Americans should bring to the attention of the English Duke or other nobles.

Mr. Vickers served in the Union army during its war against our Confederacy, and, as might be expected, his Muse indulges in loyal strains; but he claims that he has done more than bring to the attention of the English Duke or other nobles. Some of his poems have been adopted for purposes of elocution and declamation. We are tempted to quote one short one on "Memorial-Day," but this is done merely to bring to the attention of the English Duke or other nobles.

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THE RICHMOND DISPATCH—SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1898.

MR. OWENS, OF FULTON, WRITES HOME HIS EXPERIENCES.

TWO BATTLES WITH SPANIARDS.

Several of the Dons Known to Have Been Killed—Port at Port Cabanas Knocked Out of Shape—Mr. O'Dwyer on the War—Fulton Notes.

Mr. George Owens, who is engaged on the ships in Cuban waters, writes a friend in Fulton an entertaining account of his experiences while his ship was engaged in active naval warfare. He begins by saying that he is having good time killing Spaniards for "pastime." He says he left Key West on May 16th and has been knocking around Bahía Honda, Cuba, ever since. They left Key West in company with the transport Gussie, which had on board 150 United States regulars, and tried to land them, but that 500 Spanish soldiers were in ambush on shore. They, however, landed about twenty men in a small boat, who were fired on by the Spaniards, wounding a newspaper correspondent in the wrist. The regulars returned the fire, and succeeded in killing three soldiers and one officer. The Spaniards kept quiet then for awhile until the Americans landed ten more men, when the Spaniards again fired on them, but without effect. The captain then shelled among them, creating terrible havoc, and the loss, though not known, must have been great. "No one on the ship was hurt," continued Mr. Owens, "but the bullets were whizzing around our heads like hailstones. We afterwards took the troops aboard the transport and went to Port Cabanas. We were passing that point when fired on by a battery located in the marsh. We halted to let them have it from our thirteen guns or more. Batteries then opened from the points on the hill above us, and we knocked the fort out of shape in 3 minutes. Shells were dropping all around us in the water and sailing through our rigging. One shot passed over the bridge within 3 feet of the captain's head, and that remained of the fort was a pile of smoking ruins. On the 13th another land battery was demolished." Mr. Owens says that a gunboat and torpedo-boat are in Matanzas harbor, but the Americans cannot halt there, but on account of the mines will not venture in after them. Mr. Owens concludes by saying that the men aboard the newspaper-boats are very obliging.

MR. O'DWYER'S EXPERIENCE.
A letter received this week from Mr. William O'Dwyer, whose position is that of water-tender aboard the flagship New York in Cuban waters, gives a graphic and thrilling account of the duties and other war events that are so interesting to the men who make up the complement of the fleet. He says he enjoys the excitement attending naval battles; is ready to give up his life in defense of his country, and is spilling for an engagement with the Spanish fleet. Such a meeting, he says, will convince the world that the Spanish have nothing but submarine-boats left, and the work of bringing them to the surface can only be accomplished by divers in the water. A number of young Fultonites—namely, Messrs. Stephen McMahon and Dan Bolan, on the monitor Amphitrite; A. Morgan and W. Martin, on the New York; Andrew Siddons, on the torpedo-boat Porter; C. Cogbill, on the Castine, and also Joseph Fernandez. Fulton is well represented, says Mr. O'Dwyer, and all are anxious for an engagement, and prepared to die for their country. He concludes by saying, "I hope that no one knows me intensely unless they are engaged themselves, but as it is for a good cause I enjoy its severity."

STUCK BY A ROCK.
Some person committed an act Wednesday night that aroused the ire of the people. It was well known that the ladies of Fulton are holding a lawn party on the lot opposite Donahoe's Hall, on Louisiana street, several nights of each week. Dancing is indulged in, and quite a number of young people attend and participate in the numerous pleasures there. The proceeds are for church benefit, and every one, it seems, is desirous of assisting the ladies in their efforts. Wednesday night the lawn was crowded, and the dancing and laughing and merriment were going on in the most enjoyable manner. The music was sweet, and all appeared happy, until about 9 o'clock, when a rock, thrown by unseen hand from a dark alley apparently, was hurled into the pleasure party, and Mr. Myers, who was seated near the front, was promiscuously struck on the head. The result of the blow was a large gaping wound, from which blood flowed freely. A search was at once made for the culprit, but without effect, and from what could be learned at that time, he had been apprehended, the law would have been no terror to his captors.

KEEPING UP ITS GROWTH.
There is everything to excite a continual revival and safe growth of Fulton. Its manufacturing enterprises are substantial, have good machinery, and are sensibly arranged to meet the growing demand. It has fine railroad facilities, an admirable situation, and a growing population. These inducements will invite further manufacturing interests. The outlay has been made to make it a place to live in. Rents are low, and real estate can be bought at even less than its value. There is everything to tempt people to invest in manufacturing at this point, and the population itself is earnest and helpful, and can be relied upon to spare no efforts to encourage people here. This section has electric lights, a splendid water